the *C. nanus*, Kroyer, if it is not identical with it. It is 1·125 mm. long. The cephalothorax is about as wide as it is long 1·875 mm.; the first abdominal segment is obcordate 1·5 long and 1·25 wide; and the second long and narrow 1·375 long and 0·375 wide. The cephalic bothria 0·25 diameter.

APRIL 10.

Mr. USELMA C. SMITH, in the chair.

Nine persons present.

APRIL 17.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

"Distinctive Characters of Odontaspis littoralis." By Joseph Leidy, M. D.

"Parasitic Crustacea." By Joseph Leidy, M. D.

Note on Eleonorite from Sevier Co., Arkansas.—Prof. GEORGE A. KOENIG submitted his identification of Eleonorite. This species occurs in cavities of Dufrenite and likewise intimately interlaminated with it. It is of deep blood red color and gives a yellowish streak. The habitus is prismatic columnar, the prisms showing strong vitreous lustre and pleochroism—light yellow, in one direction, deep red brown in a direction at right angles. On the very scant material at the author's disposal, no planes are sufficiently developed to allow of an identification of the crystallographic characters. The specific gravity was found = 2·949. The crystals can be heated in a mattras to red heat without decrepitation, without change of color, lustre and shape, while yielding a strong condensation of water. Reactions for iron and phosphoric acids. The mineral is slowly dissolved in nitric acid, rapidly in hydrochloric acid. The iron is entirely *ferric*. The water is completely expelled at 250°C. Owing to the scantiness of the material, the analysis was made with only 54 mg. of the mineral.

This quantity yielded: water = 8 mg; $Mg^2 P^2 O^7$ = 26·3 mg. $Fe^2 O^3$ = 26·8 mg.; $Al^2 O^3$ = 2 mg. In percentage

H^2O	= 14·81
P^2O^5	= 30·93
Fe^2O^3	= 49·60
Al^2O^3	= 4·50
	99·84

This furnishes the ratio

$$P^2O^5 : (Fe, Al)^2O^3 : H^2O = 1 : 1{\cdot}625 : 3{\cdot}78$$
$$= 2 : 3{\cdot}23 : 7{\cdot}56$$
$$= 2 : 3 : 8$$

hence the formula $Fe^6P^4O^{19} + 8\ H^2O$. This is the formula established by A. Streng (Zeitschr. f. Kryst. and Min. Vol. 7, p. 398). Groth deduced from it the theoretical formula $Fe^3(HO)^3(PO^4)^2$. $2\frac{1}{2}\ H^2O$. (Tabell. Uebers. d. Mineral. Braunschweig 1882.) In view of the fact that the whole of the water escapes at 250°C. without change of color or structure, Groth's formula, assuming three molecules of hydroxyl, can not well be sustained. The water must be considered wholly as water of crystallization.

Eleonorite has heretofore been known but from one locality, the "Eleonore" iron mine near Giessen, in Germany. Some specimens are in Mr. C. S. Bement's collection, with which the author compared the mineral from this new locality. It was first announced by A. Nies in 1880 (Ber. d. Oberhess. Ges. fuer Natur. u. Heilk. No. 19.) and subsequently studied by A. Streng, who determined the symmetry as monosymmetric and established the formula given above.

April 24.

Mr. John H. Redfield, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

Samuel H. Friend, M. D. was elected a member.

The following were ordered to be printed:—